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                  IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
              FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
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   JOAQUIN CARCAÑO, et al.,
                                   ) 1:16CV236
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            Plaintiffs,
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   V.
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   PATRICK McCRORY, in his
   Capacity as Governor of North
   Carolina, et al.,
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            Defendants,
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            and
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   PHIL BERGER, in his official
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   Capacity as President Pro
   Tempore of the North Carolina
11 | Senate; and TIM MOORE, in his
   Official capacity as Speaker of )
12
   The North Carolina House of ) Winston-Salem, North Carolina
   Representatives.
                                    ) July 17, 2019
13
                                    ) 4:05 p.m.
             Intervenor-Defendants. )
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          EXPEDITED TRANSCRIPT OF THE TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
               BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER
16
                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
17
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        Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenotype reporter.
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         Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.
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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Okay. I think we're on the record here and have everybody. This is 16CV236, Carcano, et al. versus Governor Cooper, et al.

I have a list of folks who I think are going to be speaking and are present. Let me go down the list and take roll just so I have it for the record, if I can. Let me start with the Plaintiffs. If you want to introduce whoever is on the phone and indicate who intends to be taking the lead, that would be helpful.

MR. NOLL: Sure, Your Honor. So this is Andrew Noll from Jenner & Block on behalf of the Plaintiffs. I have also on the line with us James Esseks from the ACLU, Irena Como from the ACLU of North Carolina, Devi Rao from Jenner & Block, and Scott Wilkens from Wiley Rein; and depending on the topic, I will be doing primarily the speaking from the Plaintiffs' side.

THE COURT: Good afternoon and thank you.

How about for the State of North Carolina and Governor Cooper's office?

MS. VYSOTSKAYA: Your Honor, this is Olga Vysotskaya for the Executive Branch Defendants, and Mr. Majmundar is with me in the room. So to the extent his participation would be required, he might speak as well.

THE COURT: All right. And Legislative Intervenors?

MR. SCHAERR: Yes, good afternoon, Your Honor. This

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is Gene Schaerr, and I'm joined by Bob Potter. Depending on the topic, I will be doing most of the speaking.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

And the UNC Defendants, are they here as well?

MS. LEJNIEKS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is
Kristen Lejnieks of Jones Day for the UNC Defendants, and I
have with me on the line Conor Maloney, also of Jones Day, and
Thomas Shanahan and Carolyn Pratt of the University.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Well, good afternoon to all of you. Thank you for taking the time to be available, and I thought maybe I could cover just a few things briefly with you on the phone rather than calling you all in yet for another hearing.

I have the most recent proposed consent judgment and decree, and I've spent some time reviewing it. And I had just a few questions, and I thought maybe this would be the best way to address them. I think they are mostly going to be directed to the Plaintiffs.

Let me say that I'm entertaining considering generally entering the consent decree to the extent it memorializes the statement I had in my prior opinion, which I regard to be a somewhat narrow statement of the law. It's indicating the scope of Section 2, that is, that it's not an independent, alternate basis for regulation.

And I have some questions, though, about the consent

decree because in some portions it seems to exceed that, and I don't know if that's intentional. If not, then I think it could probably be easily fixed.

Let me say, first of all, it would appear that there's agreement around the table that nothing in the consent decree is intended to prohibit the Executive Branch Defendants or their successors from the application of any act of the General Assembly as it might apply or not apply to any person who's transgender.

Is that your understanding of your position now in the case as to the Plaintiffs?

MR. NOLL: Your Honor, to clarify that, any act of the General Assembly other than to the extent Section 2 of H.B. 142 could be interpreted inconsistent with Your Honor's opinion in the motion to dismiss, but I — it is the case that the consent decree is not meant or intended to affect in any way the application of any other criminal law or civil law to individuals who are transgender.

THE COURT: Okay. So, for example, trespass law, that would be an act of the General Assembly that, in your view, is not intended to be covered within the scope of the consent decree?

MR. NOLL: That's right, Your Honor. The intention of the terms "otherwise lawful" in paragraph 2 of the consent decree, it intended to indicate that the consent decree only

reaches the application of Section 2 to bar, prohibit, block, deter, or impede individuals from using public facilities.

THE COURT: All right. So whether or not a trespass law could or would apply to any person would be subject to other litigation down the road. Is that your view?

MR. NOLL: Yes, Your Honor, again to the extent it was -- you know, to the extent Section 2 was not -- of H.B. 142 was not being used as, you know, the reason to bar individuals. To the extent the trespass law otherwise applies, that would be the subject of litigation outside the scope of this litigation.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

Does anybody on the phone have a different view of that?

All right. Hearing none, I'm going to then take it that all parties are in agreement that the limited scope of the consent decree is Section 2 of H.B. 142, and it leaves -- would leave the State and the Executive Branch Defendants and others free to litigate for another day whether or not some other act of the General Assembly, for example, trespass law, could or could not be used against any person based on their use of any facility.

So that I think then takes me to paragraph 10 of the proposed consent decree. It is a whereas paragraph, but it strikes me that it seeks to be broader than the terms of the decretal paragraphs. I don't know if that was intentional by

the Plaintiffs or whether it was not; but in its current form,

I have difficulty signing a decree with paragraph 10 written
the way it is.

It speaks to the issue of whether any executive agency or the officer, employee, or agent can promulgate any regulation under Section 2 of H.B. 2. The issue of whether there is any other act of the General Assembly that authorizes rule-making was never addressed, to my recollection, in the litigation.

So I'm not sure what paragraph 10 is seeking to accomplish. I don't know how necessary it is for the draft because it's a whereas paragraph and not a portion of the decree.

So let me ask the Plaintiffs, Mr. Noll, what is the purpose of paragraph 10? How necessary is it in this decree?

MR. NOLL: Certainly, Your Honor. The intent of paragraph 10 is meant to refer back to Section 2, which prohibits state agencies, among other entities, including boards, offices, and departments, from regulation of access to multi-occupancy restrooms, showers, and changing facilities.

So in our view, the whereas clause is just meant to say that consistent with Section 2 there's currently a prohibition on these entities that are listed in paragraph 10 from promulgating regulations which would prevent transgender people from using facilities in accordance with their gender

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identity, because that would be a regulation of access.
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THE COURT: The legislation -- the statute, though,

has the proviso unless in accordance with an act of the General

Assembly, I believe. So that's missing from paragraph 10, and

I don't know what the authority of the General Assembly -- what

the authority, rather, of rule-making is that's been granted by

the General Assembly, and paragraph 10 seems to have written

that out, which to me would not be respecting the statute. And

that's my concern with it.

MR. NOLL: I see. So Your Honor's concern is with the absence of the final clause: "Except in accordance with an act of the General Assembly"?

THE COURT: Well, substantively that's my concern. When you add that, it seems to me to say no more than parrot the language of the statute; in which case, I don't understand the purpose of paragraph 10 because that's what the statute says.

MR. NOLL: Well, Your Honor, I can certainly say that the intent was not to reach farther than the statute. I can confirm that's the case.

To the extent it is only a whereas paragraph discussing sort of the general reasoning behind the consent decree, I don't think it's necessarily essential to the actual decretal paragraphs that follow.

THE COURT: All right. Are you saying you're willing

to eliminate that paragraph?

MR. NOLL: I, of course, would like to discuss it with both cocounsel and the Executive Branch Defendants, seeing this as an agreed-to consent decree, but I think -- I can confirm the intent was not to reach any farther than Section 2 as written and enacted by the legislature.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I would have concerns if it remained, significant concerns, particularly if there's an effort to have this decree applied down the road to other persons as indicated in paragraph 17 through issue preclusion and collateral estoppel. That needs to be addressed. I think your options are you can eliminate it. If you decide to parrot the statute, then, as I said, I wonder what value it is, because all it does is repeat what's in the statute, but I leave that to you all.

MR. NOLL: Okay. I think from Plaintiffs'
perspective, Your Honor, we would be fine eliminating paragraph
10, subject to the Executive Branch Defendants' agreement as
well, of course.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. VYSOTSKAYA: Your Honor, this is Olga Vysotskaya. I think from the Executive Branch perspective, we would also be willing to eliminate that paragraph. We would like to have just maybe a very short, serious — or confirmation of that provision, but I think we will get there.

THE COURT: All right. Paragraph 16 is just a typo.

The last line -- I think technically the title is district judge, not district court judge. So you can strike court. If it shows up anywhere else, you can do that as well.

Paragraph 17, there is language in this, and I guess it was in a prior version that didn't come up, that indicates an intent for some aspect of this to be binding for purposes of issue preclusion, claim preclusion in all future actions, including through nonmutual offensive collateral estoppel.

I was curious as to that and the legal effect of that in a whereas clause versus what's in the two paragraphs of the decree. I'm sensitive to a couple of issues. One is the concern that the Legislative Defendants have raised about constant federal oversight through a consent decree down the road, if I were to apply this to future administrations.

Two, I don't have any current indication that anybody would ever take a position contrary to Section 2 of H.B. 142, and to my knowledge, in this case nobody has, with the possible exception of the school administrator on the coast of North Carolina that was the subject of an affidavit earlier in this case.

With those concerns in mind, Mr. Noll, maybe you can address the intent of paragraph 17 and, two, what legal effect, if any, you think it has since it's in the whereas clause and not elsewhere.

MR. NOLL: Certainly, Your Honor. So I think the intent was to be -- to make clear that the consent decree runs against the Executive Branch for, you know, any person that attempts to use a restroom consistent with their gender identity.

Now, the question of nonmutual offensive collateral estoppel, we understand that it's typically one that's raised in whatever proceeding in which an individual attempts to use this agreement as — in an offensive manner, and the important inquiry under the Supreme Court's case law in that respect is the intent of the party against whom the provision is trying to be enforced with respect to that provision.

And so we think that question, the intent of the party, in this case the Executive Branch Defendants, to agree to some limitations, would be something that would be litigated in the proceeding in which the consent decree is attempted to be used in an offensive manner, which may very well be in a state court action to the extent that, you know, Section 2 of H.B. 142 was attempted to be invoked in a trespassing action, for example.

THE COURT: So by the language of paragraph 17 and the definitions that you've given to the parties, the consent parties, as I read the document, are defined as the Plaintiffs and the current Executive Branch Defendants; is that right?

MR. NOLL: The Executive Branch Defendants includes

all of their successors as well.

that. I'm looking at paragraph 8, and it defines Plaintiffs and Executive Branch Defendants as the consent parties, and in paragraph 1 of the decree, it specifically adds successors in addition to the consent parties. That suggests to me that the consent parties are the current administration, Executive Branch Defendants, and the Plaintiffs.

So I guess what I'm saying is I'm not clear on what the legal binding effect, if any, is of a whereas clause, but under the current agreement, it appears to be between the current Executive Branch Defendants and the Plaintiffs.

Does any other party want to address that? Let me go down the list here. Let me start with the State.

MS. VYSOTSKAYA: Yes, Your Honor, this is
Olga Vysotskaya. We would tend to agree with the Court's
interpretation that whereas clause is not binding and that the
intent of the parties would be left subject to interpretation
by the court in which this clause is going to be asserted by
certain individuals. So we agree with your thinking there on
that issue, and we agree with what Mr. Noll has said, that the
intent would be interpreted in other proceedings if that clause
is ever invoked as a court of action in some type of
proceedings.

THE COURT: What about the UNC Defendants,

Ms. Lejnieks?

2 MS. LEJNIEKS: We have taken no position on this 3 consent decree, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Schaerr, do you want to be heard at all as to that?

MR. SCHAERR: Yes, Your Honor. There seems to be a disconnect between what the Executive Branch Defendants just said and what the Plaintiffs just said. I gathered the Plaintiff said they view this as extending to the successors of the current executive branch, which, of course, would be a problem from the standpoint of the Legislative Intervenors.

The Executive Branch, though, seems to be taking the position that we should leave that issue up for interpretation by any courts that interpret this decree in the future, but we don't think that makes sense either. It ought to be clear one way or another, and, you know, we think it should be -- if the Court is going to enter a decree, we think it ought to be limited to the current Executive Branch Defendants and not their successors.

THE COURT: All right. Well, as I read it currently, given the definitions that are made, the consent parties are the current parties to the litigation, not necessarily their successors, and I would read paragraph 17 to seek to reflect an agreement between those parties for purposes of issue preclusion, et cetera, but not to anybody beyond those parties.

It's also not clear to me, Mr. Noll, in paragraph 17 whether -- when you say to be binding, whether that means the consent decree or whether that means the construction of H.B. 142 contained in the consent decree, which is the language of the first three lines of paragraph 17.

MR. NOLL: Your Honor, I think it's meant to be the terms of the consent decree, so which would include the construction that is -- so it's intended for the consent decree to clarify, and then it provides the clarification "and to be binding." So "and to be binding," in our view, is meant to modify the consent decree.

THE COURT: All right. The next question I had then was in the decree portion, paragraph 1, given what we've talked about as to how Section 2 of H.B. 142 has the proviso that any other act of the General Assembly is not within the realm of Section 2, if you will, I was curious as to what the meaning of the last sentence of Section — or paragraph 1 is. It doesn't talk about other acts of the General Assembly. It talks about future legislation.

Is there any intent in paragraph 1 to expand the scope of the agreement about the scope of Section 2 to all acts other than future legislation? That is --

MR. NOLL: No, Your Honor. In fact, I think the opposite. The final sentence was meant to provide that both Plaintiffs and the Executive Branch are not precluded from

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either challenging, potentially in the case of Plaintiffs, or
   acting in accordance with, in the instance of the Executive
   Branch Defendants, any future legislation that amends, changes,
   or otherwise alters either H.B. 142 or the issues otherwise at
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   issue in this case. I think it was meant to be clear that the
   section refers only to and only discusses the construal of
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   Section 2 of H.B. 142 as it currently exists.
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             THE COURT: Do you have, Mr. Noll, any other issues
   you want to raise in light of our discussion today? I am just
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   going to go down the list with the lawyers and make sure
   everybody has had an opportunity to comment.
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             MR. NOLL: I think that's all from the Plaintiffs at
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   this time, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. And how about from the State?
             MS. VYSOTSKAYA: No, Your Honor, we don't have any
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   other issues to discuss.
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             THE COURT: All right. Ms. Lejnieks, does UNC wish
   to be heard on any issue?
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             MS. LEJNIEKS: No, Your Honor, thank you.
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             THE COURT: And, Mr. Schaerr, any comment on any of
   the discussion today you want to be heard on?
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             MR. SCHAERR: No, Your Honor, nothing beyond the
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   points that we've already made on all of this.
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             THE COURT: All right. So my understanding is that
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   the Plaintiff is -- you want to check with your folks to
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determine whether you're in agreement -- or, rather, they are
   in agreement with what I understood would be your inclination,
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   and that is to strike paragraph 10. Is that right, Mr. Noll?
             MR. NOLL: Your Honor, I think the Plaintiffs can
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   represent that we would be willing to strike paragraph 10 upon
   agreement, of course, with the Executive Branch, which I
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   understood Ms. Vysotskaya agreed to.
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             MS. VYSOTSKAYA: Yes, Your Honor, we would be willing
   to strike that paragraph as well.
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             THE COURT: Okay. All right. Give me just a moment.
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   I think if you would -- if the Plaintiffs would strike
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   paragraph 10 and -- give me just a moment here.
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             I think if you would strike 10 and then make the one
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   typo correction in paragraph -- what is now paragraph 16,
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   strike the word "court" and then resubmit it, then I will
   consider that draft in light of our discussion today and
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   keeping in mind everybody's prior comments and objections as
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   well.
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             Does anybody have any questions -- well, let me say
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   before I leave that. Today is Wednesday. I'm presuming you
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   could probably get that figured out by at the latest the end of
   the week and submit a revised version before the end of the day
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   Friday. Is that a possibility, Mr. Noll?
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             MR. NOLL: From the Plaintiffs' perspective, yes,
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   that's a possibility, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: And, Ms. Vysotskaya, is that yours as
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   well?
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             MS. VYSOTSKAYA: That's right, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. All right. So the sooner you
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   submit it, the sooner I will consider it, but if you would
   resubmit it. Since it's eliminating information and not
   adding, then I think no party has any burden to file anything
   further, but the parties are free to do that, if they wish.
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             Mr. Schaerr, do you have any interest in filing
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   anything further?
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             MR. SCHAERR:
                          Well, I think the main issue that seems
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   to still be hanging is whether this decree would bind the
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   successors of the current executive branch officials, and I
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   just -- I wonder whether the Court wants to leave that hanging
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   or perhaps ask for a clarifying statement that it does not bind
   the successors of the current executive branch officials.
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             THE COURT: Hold on just a minute. Well, I know
   we've addressed this before, so I don't want to address it at
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   length.
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             Mr. Noll, what is the benefit of the decree from your
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   point of view?
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             MR. NOLL: Your Honor, I think the benefit is a
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   couple of things. Most importantly, in our view, it would put
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   in place a judicially enforceable order codifying the
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   interpretation of the law that Your Honor gave in the motion --
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order involving the motion to dismiss. In our view, that's important because although we'll get less relief than Plaintiffs could otherwise get from trial or after appeal on Section 2, it at least provides some -- you know, an order that 5 can be enforced regarding the -- Your Honor's statement of the law. And in our view, that would remedy, although not to its full extent, the equal protection violation that we believe we have plausibly alleged about the barrier of individuals to seek 9 accommodations under the preemption provision of Section 2. So 10 it provides a level of both the ability to enforce an 11 interpretation and in a colloquial sense an understanding and clarity of what the law itself means. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Was there ever -- I mean, 14 honestly, was there ever any reasonable debate about what 15 Section 2 meant? I mean, I thought my statement about it was 16 simply a statement of the express terms of the law, that is, that a law that prohibits things cannot be the grant of an 17 affirmative, independent basis for regulation. 18 19 MR. NOLL: So I think given Your Honor's 20 construction, if that is the construction of the law, there is 21 no debate. However, we have concerns both based on the 22 contemporaneous statements about the law as well as, frankly, 23 Your Honor, the briefing that Intervenors have submitted since 24 we've proposed the consent decree. In their most recent 25 submission, they argue that the consent decree would limit how

state officers can apply trespass and other laws, including how the attorney general cooperates with local law enforcement.

3 In our view that at least suggests some implicit concern or a contention that H.B. 142 itself can be used --5 could possibly be used in an effort to bar individuals from using the restrooms consistent with their gender identity, and so that seems to be consistent with the argument that some have made at the motion to dismiss stage that H.B. 142 simply returns the state to the status quo before H.B. 2. And we 10 think if that is what the law says, as Your Honor interpreted 11 in the motion to dismiss, then we're comfortable with entering 12 a consent decree that codifies and confirms that 13 interpretation.

But I do think there is some potential debate, albeit Your Honor may not believe it reasonable given your construction, that from Plaintiffs' perspective, we were unwilling to sort of end this litigation without some certainty about what the law means and the ability to enforce that interpretation, if necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Schaerr, do you want to be heard any further?

MR. SCHAERR: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Let me ask: What's the practical burden on future administrations given the interpretation of Section 2 and the plain language of Section 2 in a practical real sense?

1 MR. SCHAERR: If the Court were to enter the proposed 2 consent decree? 3 THE COURT: 4 MR. SCHAERR: Well, I think one -- certainly one 5 concern that we have is just a general concern about any federal court order that's going to subject the organs of the North Carolina state government to any kind of ongoing federal court supervision. And, you know, if there's a -- if there's a disagreement about how to interpret H.B. 142, that -- you know, 10 that ought to be worked out in the ordinary way without anybody 11 running to federal district court to accuse the other side of 12 violating a court order. THE COURT: All right. Okay. Does anybody have 13 14 any -- go ahead. 15 MR. SCHAERR: It seems to me that's the flip side of Your Honor's point about the clarity of H.B. 142. If it's 16 clear, then why is there a need for a consent decree at all? 17 If it's unclear and it's going to be -- and the Court's order 18 19 is going to be binding on the successors of the current 20 Executive Branch Defendants, then that's exactly the problem 21 that the Legislative Intervenors are concerned about just 22 institutionally. THE COURT: I understand the institutional and 23 24 federalism concern. As a practical matter, the interpretation 25 that I put in my opinion, which is memorialized in the consent

judgment and decree, I understood to be one that everybody involved in this lawsuit, including the Legislative Intervenors, accept as a plain reading and proper reading of the statute. 5 Am I right about that, Mr. Schaerr? 6 MR. SCHAERR: I think that's true, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: So in light of that, I guess the question is, on the one hand, from a federalism point of view -- I appreciate the argument that federal courts should not be in 10 the business of directing states not to do things unless 11 there's some indication that there's a need for that. 12 On the other hand, everybody has agreed here to what 13 it is they're agreeing not to do. So I'm having a -- well, let 14 me put it this way. I think there's an argument on the 15 Plaintiffs' side that there's no real burden here because everybody seems to be in agreement that the statute is pretty 16 clear on its face. 17 Well, again, institutionally, Your 18 MR. SCHAERR: Honor, the concern that we would have is that if there is a 19 20 dispute down the road about the proper application of H.B. 142, the existence of the consent decree would provide an immediate 21 avenue for federal court jurisdiction over the dispute which 22 23 might not otherwise exist. The dispute might come up in a 24 context where but for the Court's decree, the dispute needed to 25 be resolved in state court.

THE COURT: In light of the plain reading, though, of Section 2, would it not be highly unlikely that there would ever be a dispute, because any -- if there is an effort down the road, and I don't know what it would be -- but if there is an issue involving the application of trespass or some other law, the decree and the statute itself specifically exempt that from Section 2 of the H.B. 142. So there would be no federal issue, at least -
MR. SCHAERR: I'm not saying I think there is likely

MR. SCHAERR: I'm not saying I think there is likely to be that kind of dispute. I think our concerns are more institutional than they are, you know, concerns about what's likely to happen on this particular issue.

THE COURT: All right. I understand.

Mr. Noll, are your clients willing to enter into a decree with the current administration and having it be a consent judgment and decree that binds this administration?

MR. NOLL: No, Your Honor, I think we're not willing to enter a decree that doesn't bind the Executive Branch Defendants and their successors. I think in our view the Executive Branch Defendants are in charge with enforcing what we -- what we think, consistent with Your Honor's holding, is the law by its plain language, and that law says what it says. The legislature remains free under this consent decree to pass a new or different law that a future executive can act in accordance with, but in our view we're not willing to limit the

terms of the decree to just the current occupants of the office but with the *Ex Parte Young* Defendants, which is the executive branch more generally, against whom we've brought our claims.

Executive Branch Defendants. The argument that the Intervenors make is essentially in a case where there's been no real dispute over the law, and this administration and its defendant — the Executive Branch Defendants are willing to enter into a decree along the lines of what's been offered here, that that decree could be entered as between them; but that to continue it beyond them, given the clear language of the statute, there's really no basis to subject further administrations down the road from any potential oversight. There will always be the interpretation of the decree that can be cited in any court of law.

So my question maybe was narrower than I meant it to be, and that was: Are Plaintiffs willing to sign a decree for the current Executive Branch Defendants that addresses these issues as between the current Executive Branch Defendants and the Plaintiffs?

MR. NOLL: We're not, Your Honor, again for the reasons I just articulated. I think, you know, to the extent there's a concern about future executive branch occupants, you know, I encourage this Court to look at the decision in Frew Ex Rel. Frew v. Hawkins, which talks about modification of a

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consent decree to the extent that there is any need to do so as
   a sort of reason to -- or ability for courts to reconsider the
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   scope and extent of consent decrees.
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             Now, I think we would be hard-pressed to say that the
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   plain language of a statute -- that there would be any changed
   circumstances that would lead to a valid reason to modify the
   consent decree, but we're not willing, given the scope of our
   complaint and the allegation we made in our complaint, to only
   enter a decree that would extend just through the termination
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   of the current occupants' term in office.
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             THE COURT: All right. The court reporter did not
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   get the citation to the case you indicated.
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             MR. NOLL: Sorry, Your Honor. I can reread that.
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   It's Frew Ex Rel. Frew v. Hawkins, and the citation is 540 U.S.
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   437, and I encourage the Court to look at pages 441 to 42.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Does anybody have anything else
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   they want to be heard on today?
             MR. NOLL: Your Honor, just from Plaintiffs'
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   perspective, in line with your statement about the need or not
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   need to file anything in addition to the revised consent
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   decree, Plaintiffs would just like to reserve the right to file
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   anything, if necessary, concerning the collateral estoppel
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   effect that we discussed. I don't necessarily anticipate we
24
   will, but we would like to reserve that right.
25
             THE COURT:
                         Okay. I remain concerned about the
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language only because I would imagine there's already case law
that addresses what collateral estoppel effect there could be.

I am currently reading the current draft, as I said, to define
the consent parties as the current occupants and Plaintiffs,
and that the language about issue preclusion is an agreement
about an intention -- it's part of the whereas provisions -about the intention of the current parties to this document.

As it's currently worded, I would not regard that to be binding on successors because it's in a whereas clause and not in a decree, and, certainly, if it were to — if there were an attempt to bind any of this legally, then that would be more problematic. I remain concerned because, frankly, I have not seen, in my experience, a consent decree with that kind of language, but I would assume there's case law that already applies to that situation. I simply have not investigated it fully.

If you wish to file something at all with respect to the consent decree, if you would file that by Friday as well.

If you do file something, then I'll allow all the other parties — I'm going to say seven days. I'm hoping that's enough to respond, and I'll say right now if for some reason you think you need more time than that to respond, simply request it, and I'll be inclined to entertain it.

I would like to wrap this up. I wish I had wrapped it up before now, but I'm not going to let the urgency to get

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something resolved interfere with getting it done right.
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              Any questions?
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              All right. Thank you all very much. I appreciate
   you making the time for today. We'll stand adjourned.
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         (END OF PROCEEDINGS AT 4:51 P.M.)
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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   MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
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   CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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 6
                  Briana L. Bell, Official Court Reporter, certify
              I,
 7
   that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript
   of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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              Dated this 26th day of July 2019.
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                            Briana L. Bell, RPR
                            Official Court Reporter
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